(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है,

(ग) क्या बैंक, उद्योगों को उनके वर्गीकरण के आधार पर ऋण प्रदान करते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा इन वर्गीकृत उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋणों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (डा० अबरार अहमद): (क) और (ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि नायक समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र कमजोर पूंजी आधार, पूंजी बाजार में बहुत कम पहुंच और प्रबंधकीय संगठनात्मक और वित्तीय कुशलता की कमी से ग्रस्त है। बैंकों के कार्यशील पूंजी के प्रोफाइल से पता चलता है कि लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के मामले में उत्पादन के मुकाबले में कार्यशील पूंजी का स्तर बड़े एककों की तुलना में कम है। लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में भी ग्रामीण उद्योगों तथा अति लघु उद्योगों के उत्पादन के मुकाबले में कार्यशील पूंजी का स्तर और भी कम है। इसलिए भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक ने सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को परामर्श दिया है कि वे लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र की ऋण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में ग्रामीण उद्योगों अति लघु उद्योगों और अन्य लघु उद्योगों को इसी क्रम में वरीयता प्रदान करें। बैंकों को यह भी कहा गया है कि जिन ग्रामीण उद्योगों, लघु उद्योगों और अन्य लघु उद्योगों की बैंकिंग प्रणाली से कुल मिलाकर निधि पर आधारित कार्यशील पूंजी सीमा एक करोड़ रुपये तक है, उन्हें कार्यशील पूंजी दी जाए जिसका आकलन नए और वर्तमान एककों के वार्षिक अनुमानित टर्नओवर के 20% पर किया जाए।

(ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने उद्योगों के वर्गीकरण के आधार पर ऋण देने के बारे में बैंकों को कोई हिदायतें नहीं दी हैं।

(घ) यह प्रश्न पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Increase in Inflation Rate

867. SHRI S.K.T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to contain the ever increasing growth rate of inflation;

(b) what are the parameters with which inflationary trend is determined;

(c) whether Government are likely to achieve zero growth rate of inflation in the near future;

(d) how much unaccounted money was unearthed by income-tax raids at all levels in the country in the year 1990-91 onwards, till date; and

(e) whether Government propose capital punishment for economic offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) In order to ensure adequate availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices, a constant vigil is kept on prices for the purpose of supply management in respect of 12 out of 30 essential commodities namely, rice, wheat, sugar, vanaspati, groundnut oil, mustard oil, gram dal, tur dal, onion, potato, salt and tea. At the macro level sustained efforts at containing fiscal deficit is the major policy initiative for controlling inflation.

(b) The trends in fiscal deficit and money supply, rate of growth in industrial and agricultural production and the policy on farm support prices are some of the parameters influencing trends in inflation.

(c) The Government's immediate objective is to achieve faster economic growth rather than a zero inflation rate.

(d) The details of seizure of unaccounted assests and disclosure of concealed incomes under Section 132 (4) of the Income-Tax Act, in course of searches conducted by the Income-tax Department during the period from the financial year 1990-91 to 1993-94 (Upto January, 1994), are as under:

Financial Year	Seizure of unaccounted assests (Rs. in lakhs)	Disclosure of concealed income (Rs. in lakhs)
1990-91	22787.22	32800.76
1991-92	17984.78	18835.43
1992-93	38401.97	50105.12
1993-94	31655.40	34325.44

(e) The Direct Taxes Acts do not provide for capital punishment for economic offences, nor is any such proposal under consideration of the Government of India at present.

Recruitment of Probationary Officers in SBI

868. SHRI SARADA MOHANTY:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that after the test and interview for the post of Probationary Officers in SBI, held in November 1991 and August, 1992, respectively about four hundred candidates were issued selection letters in October, 1992;

(b) whether it is also a fact that medical and police verification of these candidates were completed in 1992;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for not issuing appointment letters to successful candidates so far; and

(d) by when these candidates who have been waiting for appointment for more than a year are likely to get appointment letter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b) After written test and interview for recruitment to the post of Probationary Officers in State Bank of India held in November, 1991, 386 candidates were declared selected in November, 1992. In respect of the test conducted in August, 1992, the results of the written test have not so far been declared. The medical verification of these 386 candidates has also been completed. Information regarding police verification is not readily available.

(c) and (d) In the context of complaints alleging serious malpractices in the selection process conducted by the Central Recruitment Board which, inter alia, selects probationary officers for the State Bank Group, the Reserve Bank of India had scrutinised the recruitment in question and came to the conclusion that malpractices had crept into the examination exercise and that the candidates whose names figured in the final list may not be free from doubt. The bank was asked to advise the reconstituted Central Recruitment Board to underake re-evaluation of the descriptive papers of the candidates who appeared for interview to detect if there had been indications of undue favours having been shown to some of the candidates or of cheating on their part. In the meantime, some of the candidates filed writ petitions in various High Courts. A final decision in the matter will be taken by State Bank of India on receipt of the results of the re-evaluation exercise and the decision in the court cases.

Foreign Exchange Reserve

869. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Foreign Exchange reserve in the exchequer has increased manifold since 1992-93;

(b) details of Foreign Exchange reserve as on 31st January, 1994, along with break up of its composition;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the increased reserve of Foreign Exchange has aggravated the inflationary pressure